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50 CENTS TO \$29.50 EACH

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ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Hong Kong, 7th December, 1907.

Entertainment.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MACDONALD & Co. have REMOVED their Offices to YORK BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR, MACDONALD & Co. Hong Kong, 10th December, 1907. (1078)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that FIELD FIRING will be carried out on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., from Custom's Hill in a westerly direction towards Kaulung Peak.

F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary. Hong Kong, 10th December, 1907. (1081)

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD. (CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hong Kong, 2nd December, 1907. (1082)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED. PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.00 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hong Kong, 3rd October, 1907. (1083)

Consignees.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "YORCK," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before THURSDAY, the 5th of December, at Noon. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th of December, at 3 P.M. All Claims must reach us before the 15th of December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hong Kong, 5th December, 1907. (1084)

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TREMONT," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, YOKI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case, whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hong Kong, 5th December, 1907. (1085)

FROM NEW YORK.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"VANDALIA," Captain Vahsel, having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hong Kong Office. Hong Kong, 7th December, 1907. (1086)

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MONIGOMERYSHIRE," Captain Hall, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hong Kong, 5th December, 1907. (1087)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NILE," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be marked by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hong Kong, 6th December, 1907. (1088)

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"DORTMUND," Captain Malchow, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hong Kong Office. Hong Kong, 9th December, 1907. (1089)

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Medoc* and *Charente*, from St. Nazaire ex s.s. *Ville de Rochefort*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Leroy Lallier*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 6 P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 16th December, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 16th December, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 16th December, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. MILLET, Agent. Hong Kong, 9th December, 1907. (1090)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after Noon, of the 12th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hong Kong, 10th December, 1907. (1091)

Entertainment.

A. CHAZALON & CO. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOW SHOWING—

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DOLLS and TOYS.

PERFUMERY.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.

FOOTBALLS, &c., &c.

ALSO

The Best FRENCH CONFECTIONERY

and LIQUERS.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hong Kong, 25th November, 1907. (1092)

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-OHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

Hong Kong, 7th March, 1907. (1093)

Sole Agents for

HUMBER CYCLES.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR

HIRE, REPAIR & SALE.

TO CLEAR AT VERY MODERATE

PRICE.

REMINGTON,

HAMMOND,

BARLOCK.

NEW CENTURY & SUN TYPEWRITERS.

MOTOR-LAUNCHES

and BOATS

FOR HIRE AT BLAKE PIER.

DAY AND NIGHT, PER HOUR\$2

New Bicycles

for Hire.

NEW CYCLES FROM \$85 EACH.

REPAIR TO MOTOR BOATS, CARS,

and CYCLES UNDERTAKEN.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

No. 11, D'AGUILAR ST. and KOWLOON.

Hong Kong, 27th November, 1907. (1094)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Doctors, Nurses, and all who are in a position to be of service to the sick, is a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every other remedy.

THERAPION No. 1 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 2 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 3 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 4 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 5 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 6 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 7 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 8 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 9 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 10 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 11 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 12 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 13 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 14 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 15 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 16 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 17 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

THERAPION No. 18 is a really short time, a few days only, cures all diseases, effectively subduing infections, the use of which does not impair the health, but rather restores it, and is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the system.

To Let.

TO LET. CROWNST, Baker Road, unfurnished or partly furnished.

Apply to—

C. L. GORHAM, 1, Pedder's Street.

Hong Kong, 2nd December, 1907. (1095)

TO LET.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.

"HATHEKLEIGH," Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GUDOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

PLATS in MOUNTON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hong Kong, 1st December, 1907. (1096)

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hong Kong, 1st December, 1907. (1097)

TO LET.

No. 11, SEYMOUR ROAD.

With possession from 1st December next.

Apply to—

THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Connaught Road Central.

Hong Kong, 22nd October, 1907. (1098)

TO LET.

No. 38, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—

THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Connaught Road Central.

Hong Kong, 16th October, 1907. (1099)

TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.

Hong Kong, 19th October, 1907. (1100)

TO LET.

Telegrams.

(Reuters.)

The Accident to H.M.S. "Prince George."

London, 9th December.
The repairs to H.M.S. "Prince George" which broke away from her moorings, and collided with H.M.S. "Shannon," will take three months.

The Vladivostok Mutiny.

Seven Vladivostok mutineers were executed on the 3rd instant; twenty-one more have been sentenced to death, and thirty-two others to various punishments.

The Exodus from America.

Eleven thousand aliens left New York for Europe on Saturday.

Zululand.

Dinuzulu surrendered to the British authorities on Sunday.

The King of Sweden.

The King of Sweden takes the title of Gustav V.

Cricket in Australia.

The match Australia v. England has been abandoned owing to rain.

The Kaiser in England.

The Kaiser has terminated his visit to Highcliffe, and has returned to London in excellent health.

Arrest of American Directors.

Three directors of the California Safe Deposit Trust Company have been arrested for misappropriation.

It has been ascertained that the company's liabilities amount to nine million dollars, and the assets to four millions.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS ARREST.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Yeung Yan, the proprietor of two barber shops in Hongkong, brought an action against his partner, Li May, at the Supreme Court, this afternoon, to recover the sum of \$500 for maliciously causing him to be arrested and falsely imprisoning him on the 4th September last. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Wils.

Mr. Reginald Harding appeared for the plaintiff, whilst Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff, examined, said he was a barber, carrying on business at 31, D'Aguilar Street. He also had another place of business at 45, Mosque Street. He carried on the business with the defendant.

Mr. Harding—What happened on the 14th November?—Defendant accused me of stealing a razor-stone and a pair of deer horns, and he had me arrested.

His Lordship—In the usual orthodox manner—by your grace?—Yes.

Mr. Harding—What did he say at the station?—That I entered the shop with another man and stole the stuff.

His Lordship—Were you charged?—Yes. I was locked up for the night.

Next morning, proceeded the witness, he was charged before a magistrates' court. The case was heard and dismissed.

His Lordship—Whom does the razor-stone belong to?—Who brought it?—I did.

And the deer horns?—I borrowed it from a friend—a relative of my wife.

Case proceeding.

GERMAN CAPTAIN FINK.

EMIGRANT STEAMER WITHOUT A DOCTOR.

In reference to our leading article of yesterday, the following excerpt from the *Singapore Free Press* of 2nd inst has special interest:

Captain Brahmar of the German steamer *Silfonia*, pleaded guilty before Mr. Mitchell, senior magistrate, on Saturday, to bringing 146 immigrants into the Colony from Hongkong without a doctor.

Mr. Upcott, who represented the Captain, said that the vessel's doctor had died at Penang, and the ship had gone up to Hongkong and Shanghai without one. They had been unable to obtain a doctor up north. The Captain had not attempted to conceal the fact and had reported it on arrival here.

Dr. H. J. Gibbs, acting Port Health Officer, said it was no possibility to get a doctor at a moment's notice in those parts. The Captain had been very straightforward.

His Worship said the Captain was liable to a fine of \$1,000, but he considered that \$1 would meet the justice of the case.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Flagg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 11th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen quickly over Japan, the depression having passed to the Pacific to the N.E. of Hokkaido. It is followed by another depression which is apparently situated over S. Manchuria, a quick fall of the mercury having taken place to N. China.

The anticyclone remains over the Continent to the North of the Upper Yangtze, but gradually less steep along the China coast and the monsoon is moderating in the Formosa Channel.

Over the China Sea monsoon gales will continue to prevail.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N. wind, fresh; fog.
2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. wind, strong.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Amoy, same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N. wind, strong.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The China Association held its annual dinner at the Whitehall Rooms of the Metropole on 5th ult., when some 240 members and guests assembled for this ever-popular function. The gathering, which was, as usual, a very representative one, was presided over by Mr. R. S. Gundry, C.B. The usual toast list was followed by the social session, which has always been one of the most popular features of the China dinner.

THE LOYAL TOASTS.

The Chairman, who was warmly received on rising to propose the first loyal toast, said:—The fact that we are met, this evening, only four days before His Majesty's birthday may permit us to add a thought of congratulation to the loyalty with which you will, I know, drink to the health of the King. (Applause.)

The Chairman: I ask you to drink to the health of Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family.

"PROSPERITY TO THE CHINA ASSOCIATION." The Chairman, who had to wait for some seconds for the applause with which he was greeted on rising to propose the toast of the evening to subside, said:—

Gentlemen,—If we cannot congratulate ourselves again this time upon a record gathering, it is for the simple reason that this room was filled last year to its utmost capacity—overflowed, in fact, in regard to the comfort of some of the guests; and it is impossible to score more than a possible. But if the expansion of our dinner parties is automatically limited there is, happily, no such limit to our musters. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since the meeting in Leadenhall-street (on May 11, 1888) when the Association was constituted with a membership of 70, under the presidency of Sir George Bowen. (Hear, hear.) I chanced, a few days ago, upon the record of that inaugural meeting and noticed that in proposing the election of 24 gentlemen as the first general committee, "Mr. Sutherland expressed a belief that there would be found in the course of time a great future for the China Association—more so than those to whom he was speaking probably expected." It might not be decorous on our part to express an opinion as to the fulfilment of that prophecy. But I need not hesitate to state the fact that those 24 members have become 800. (Cheering.) I will even go so far as to prophesy on my own account that my successor in this chair will be able soon to announce 1,000. You will be interested to learn, in the meantime, as an evidence of progress, that a new branch of the Association has just been organised at the great and growing port of the north, Tientsin. (Hear, hear.) The thought cannot be absent from our minds that there is, unhappily, a reverse to the medal. Ten only of the 24 who were elected to the first general committee survive; and of those four only remain in office. We cannot but think, moreover, on these occasions, of friends who have often been among us in former years, but who have left since our last meeting. John Walter, genial and kindly friend alike in public and private life—(expressions of sympathy)—with whom I remember crossing from Shanghai to Hongkong more than 40 years ago, and the little schooner yachts which succeeded them for the traffic between the two ports; and Mr. Pollard, who drew up the deeds constituting the great bank in which Walter ran his successful career; Sir Thomas Hambury, with whom I remember walking to Hongkong to select a site for the school which now bears his name; Johnny Dodd, pioneer of the tea trade in Formosa and joint hero with Mary in rescuing the wrecked crew of the *Adele* at Kelung. (Hear, hear.) These incidents, and even the names, are becoming to most of us, a tradition; though there are not a few left, happily, of the day and generation, to whom they recall the hey-day of youth.

The changes in the Far East since those early days have been amazing; and we, who are interested commercially, financially, philosophically—for the Association is typically comprehensive—cannot but watch with an interest dashed, it may be, with bewilderment, the political travail which is still taking place. Who dreamed, even 20, to say nothing of 30 and 40 years ago, of the part Port Arthur would play in world-politics? of an incident so unheard of in the world's history as the siege of the Legations at Peking? or of a war between Russia and Japan, that should change the face of Eastern politics? And who will venture, with these surprises in his recollection, to predict the outcome and consequences of the present agitation in China? (Hear, hear.) It is less than ten years since a promising reform movement, unhampered by a series of remarkable Edicts, terminated suddenly in a return wave of reaction and persecution. The Edicts were cancelled, the most prominent reformers executed, banished, or degraded, and the Emperor himself placed in "durance." The movement has now revived, and seems ended this time with a vigour that defies opposition of defeat. It has, however, changed somewhat in character and is accompanied by a feeling of unrest which is causing, evidently, serious anxiety at Peking. The recent Edict abolishing all distinctions and disabilities between Chinese and Manchus is practically an admission that there is in that current an anti-Manchu; and therefore an anti-dynastic, element. The remedy is one which wiser statesmanship would have adopted long ago. The crucial question now is, whether time will be allowed for it to work. The promise of a constitution is maintained, although the Emperor has announced that two Houses of Parliament cannot be at present constituted but that a council of the officials in the Empire will be constituted to consider the situation. Fresh missions are to be sent in the meantime to study and enable the ruling authorities to decide between the methods of government prevalent in Great Britain, Germany, and Japan; and if this means that an occasion has been seized to gain time, there is little reason for surprise. It is impossible not to

sympathise with the aspirations of a great Empire to place itself on the level to which its traditions, its resources, and its civilisation—a civilisation admirable in many respects, it is arrested—appear to its people to entitle it. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible, also, not to make allowance for the immense difficulties that lie in the way of a Government required to make changes whose potential effects itself cannot clearly foresee, and which are less clearly foreseen still, probably, by those who demand them. If we seem at times impatient it is not because the Chinese authorities hesitate to pour new wine recklessly into old bottles. That is a risky process, where long-established methods and highly complex social systems are concerned. It does not follow that representative institutions which may suit us will suit a race of widely different temperament and traditions. (Applause.) We are impatient rather because practical reforms appear to be neglected in favour of bureaucratic metamorphoses and official transpositions. What we want to see and what it appears to us that China most needs, are good laws and good finance. (Applause.) Of Edicts pointing in that direction there have been many, but of actual accomplishment—what? There have been Edicts about currency reform; but what has been done? We have seen an Edict, lately, ordering the unification of weights and measures to six months, which indicates a disheartening incapacity to gauge the magnitude of the task. A more practical conception, perhaps, is a request addressed to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, that it will draw up a commercial code. Another hopeful sign is that the Grand Council are understood to have memorialised in favour of ordering the Provincial Governments to organise Municipal government, generally, in their jurisdictions—on the model, no doubt, of that which Yuan Shikai has established at Tientsin. Another Edict promises honours and even the peerage to enterprisers of industrial enterprise on a great scale. In short, if salvation could be accomplished by Edict, there would be a wonderful transformation indeed. The whole scene is kaleidoscopic, and if the tale is true that the Empress broke down at a recent council, declaring that she did not know, amid the conflicting advice with which she was overwhelmed, what to do for the welfare of the Empire, we can enter into her anxiety and sympathise with her bewilderment. (Applause.) Yet to these Constitutional problems the Government has been led to superadd a social problem of scarcely less difficulty. The effect of the Edict decreeing the abolition of opium smoking and production within ten years appears to have varied greatly in different localities. In some it has been welcomed with approval, in others practically unnoticed. The net result appears to be, so far, the close of the opium divans in certain great cities. This does not, however, involve prohibition of its sale in shops to people who wish to smoke at home. There has been an attempt, indeed, to create an official monopoly of the trade which is open to disadvantage that will be obvious to all familiar with China, and is opposed to the British and French treaties of 1841 and 1844 which stipulate that no monopolies shall be created of any kind. Opium-smoking divans have been closed, I believe, in British Concessions coincidentally with their close in a recent native cities. The foreign settlement at Shanghai, with its enormous population of some 450,000 Chinese, is in a different case. The question affects the community there chiefly as a matter of public order. It is contended plausibly, that if the opium divans in the settlement were closed, the effect would be to convert every coolie lodging-house into a private opium-smoking den, and that it is better smoking should go on in licensed premises under police supervision and control. However, an arrangement seems to have been come to, on the lips of the Edict, to reduce the number of licences by one-tenth every year. We shall see before the decade is expired, whether the considerable volume of opinion that unquestionably exists in China adverse to the drug is earnest enough to bring about the extinction of poppy cultivation—for there is the real crux. (Hear, hear.) Previous Imperial decrees, in that sense, which have been frequent, have completely failed of effect; and when we reflect that every race in the world indulges in stimulants or narcotics of some kind, we must admit that if the Chinese become a race of total abstainers it will be a very remarkable achievement indeed. (Hear, hear.) In regard to the Imperial Maritime Customs, it is only necessary to remark that the strenuous protests aroused by the Edict of May, 1906, had the anticipated effect of temporarily checking innovation. Those who seek confirmation of the view taken by the Association last year, and I may say generally taken, of the intrigue of which that Edict was an expression, may be commended to Dr. Martin's new book on "The Awakening of China" and to the inference he draws from the appointment of two superfluous controllers, at an alleged salary of £30,000 each, to supervise a ravage of which every shilling is known. The prestige of his achievement places Sir Robert Hart in a position of exceptional strength which no successor can hope to rival, at any rate, in the near future. (Applause.) Rumours of his intended retirement are, therefore, matter of concern to every one interested in China; and your committee have deemed it right to urge that in view of the great interests and responsibilities involved—regard should be had, in selecting a successor, less to status in the Customs Service than to personal capacity and the degree of esteem in which the candidate is held by the Foreign Legations; and by the great service which he will have to control. (Hear, hear.) That is, I believe, the opinion held with practical unanimity by this Association, which is the same thing as to say by everyone interested in British commerce with China; and it is, I think, legitimate that the view should be pressed upon the Chinese Government in the interests of that commerce and of the great revenue which it yields. (Applause.) It is gratifying to be able to note that in respect of foreign railway concessions, com-

To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARK ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that VACUUM OIL COMPANY, of Rochester, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, a Company duly incorporated under the laws of the said State of New York, have, on the 22nd day of November, 1907, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—



in the name of VACUUM OIL COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.
The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of LUBRICATING, ILLUMINATING and HEATING OILS in Class 47.
Dated the 7th day of December, 1907.

WILKINSON & GRIST,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF H.M. WAR OFFICE.

THE FOLLOWING
VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
Known as INLAND LOT NUMBER 427 (SPRING
GARDENS) containing an area of about
4,285 square feet and having a frontage
on Queen's Road East of 228 feet, situate
at Queen's Road East, Hongkong, will
be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on
WEDNESDAY,
the 18th day of December, 1907, at 3 o'clock
in the afternoon, in One Lot by
Messrs. HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers,
at their Auction Rooms, in Des Voeux Road,
Central.

The Property consists of:
All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate
at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and
registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot
127, and all buildings thereon and appurtenances thereto belonging, held under the Crown
Lease thereof dated the 7th day of April, 1856,
for the term of 999 years from the 25th day
of July, 1855, at the annual Crown Rent of £150
sterling (£72 10s), subject to the covenants and
conditions contained in the lease.

For further Particulars, apply to
The AUCTIONEERS,
or to
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Vendor.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1907. [1095]

subjects of which the Consular officials of the present day know little or nothing. With the consent of the fly on the coach wheel I am inclined to think that our school has contributed in its degree to the solution of a larger problem. It has come to be recognised that the whole question of instruction in Eastern languages in London requires consideration, and a Committee was formed last year, under the chairmanship of Lord Reay, to enter into it. (Hear.) In the result, an influential deputation consisting of representatives of certain bodies (including this Association) interested in Eastern languages had an interview with the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretary of State for India, who promised a Departmental Committee to inquire into the various scattered grants which are now operating here and there, with a view to their collection and to the eventual provision of a subsidy which will place the University of London more on a level with those of Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, where—with far less Eastern interests—far greater educational facilities are provided. (Hear.) Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman encouraged the deputation to anticipate that we should, when the time came, not find Mr. Asquith hard-hearted. Whether he will have anything left out of the projected 3 per cent. income tax, after providing for old age pensions, remains to be seen—or whether any incomes will, under those conditions, choose to remain in England to be taxed. (Applause and laughter.) It will be gratifying to you in the meantime to know that under Sir Walter Hilder's capable direction—(loud cheers)—we are successfully paddling our own canoe. Sir Robert Douglas having vacated the Chair of Chinese which he had held for so many years, Sir Walter is now sole Professor of Chinese, classical as well as colloquial; and we have every reason to expect that our responsibility will now be lessened by his succession in the endowment which Sir Robert Douglas's retirement sets free. (Applause.) And now, gentlemen, I have, I think, touched on the principal matters that have come before your Committee during the year. You will find, when the Annual Report comes to be placed in your hands, that I have not exhausted the list; but I have said enough to show you that we have not been idle, and enough, I hope, to justify us in drinking the toast proposed to "The Prosperity of the China Association." (Cheers.)

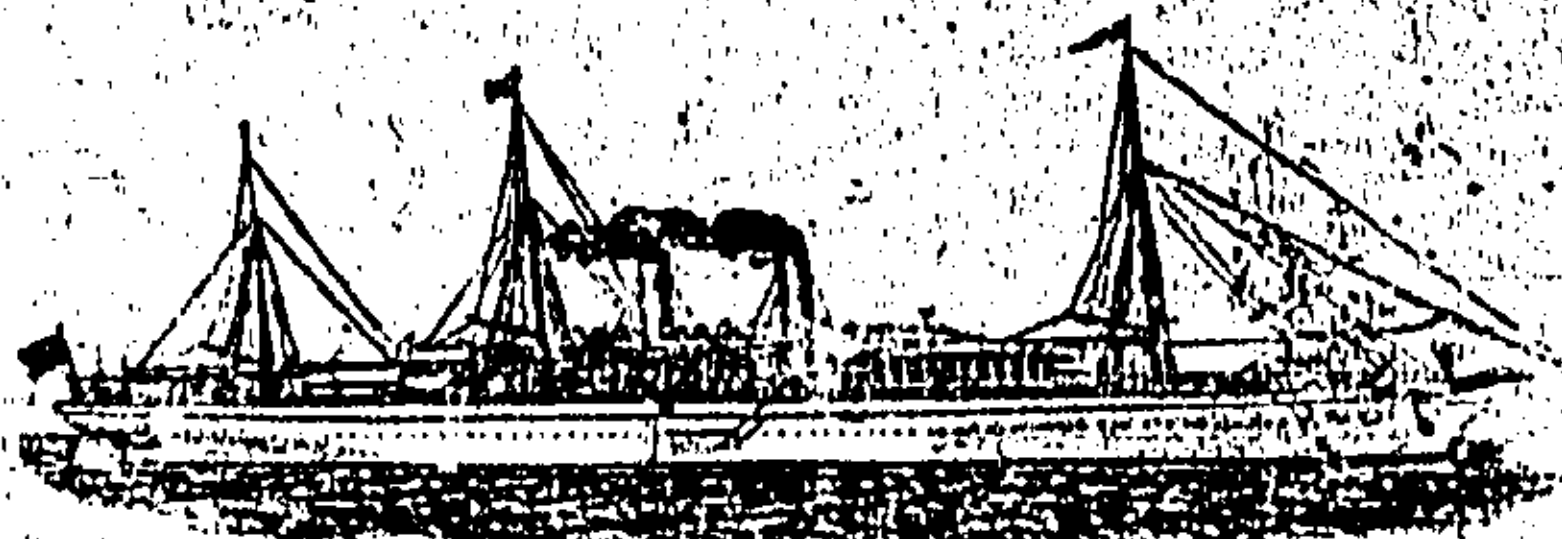
The toast was heartily responded to.
[Continued on page 7.]

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling:
London—Bank T.T. 111 1/2
Do. 111 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight 111 1/2
France—Bank T.T. 243
America—Bank T.T. 40 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 97 1/2
India T.T. 145 1/2
Do. demand 146
Singapore—Bank T.T. 74 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 19 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 94 1/2
Yokohama—Bank T.T. 111 1/2
Buying:
Months' sight L/C 111 1/2
Months' sight L/C 111 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight San Francisco & New York 111 1/2
Months' sight 111 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 1/2
Months' sight France 2 1/2
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Bank of Spain 2 1/2
Bank of Portugal 2 1/2
Bank of Russia 2 1/2
Bank of Siam 2 1/2
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Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Functuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.
11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 6th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 3rd

"EMPEROR" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New-Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships. 14,000 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class 14/6
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Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence 4/40. Via New York 4/42.
First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.
R.M.S. "EMPEROR" carries "Intermediate" passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUNSHANG"	THURSDAY, 12th Dec. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	FRIDAY, 13th Dec. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 13th Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WAISHANG"	FRIDAY, 13th Dec. 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"ONGSANG"	SATURDAY, 14th Dec. 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 20th Dec. 4 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore: 1st Class	Single	Return
	\$ 85	\$ 150
Penang	85	150
Calcutta	165	310

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, via Ching-Wan-Tau, and Yangtze River.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

For	Steamship	To Sail
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	12th Dec. daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	12th " Noon
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"KASHING"	13th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"TBINAN"	13th " "
CEBU & ILOILO	"KATONG"	13th " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	14th " "
MANILA	"TEAN"	17th " "
SHANGHAI	"SHAOSHING"	21st " "
MANILA	"TAMING"	24th " "
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	27th " "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1907.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest-Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
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Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
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CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 14th Dec., 1907.
RUMI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 21st Dec., 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1907.

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AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship

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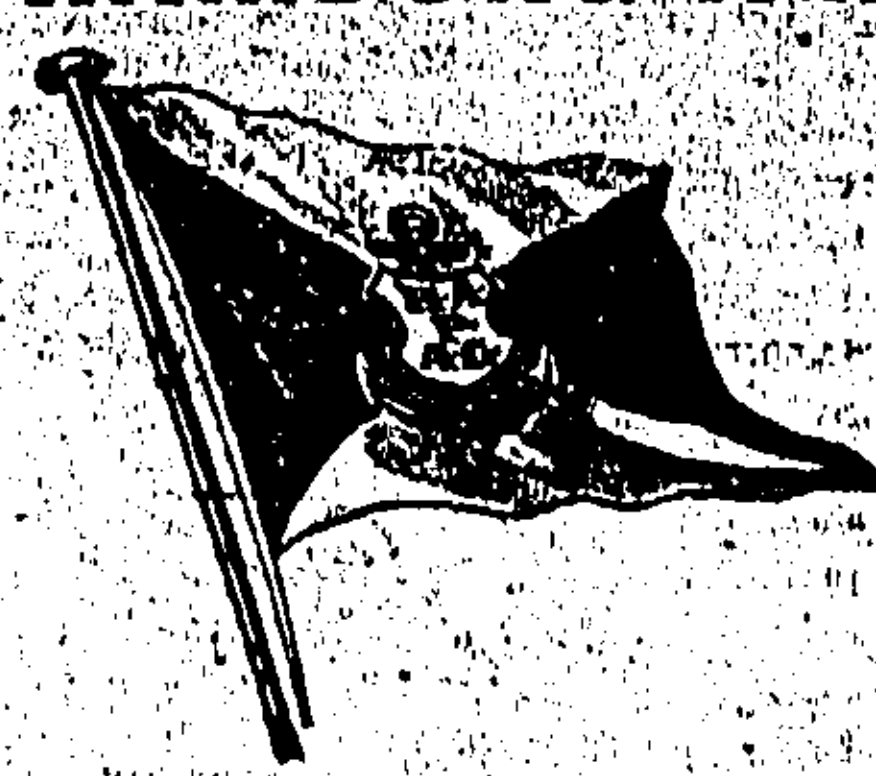
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



167 Ocean Steamers

with

916,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HAMBURG, HOHENSTAUFEN, SILESIA, SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

HAMBURG	21st Dec.
RHENANIA	21st Jan., 1908
HOHENSTAUFEN	22nd Feb., 1908

Hongkong, 28th November, 1907.

Homeward.

SCANDIA	8th Jan., 1908
HAMBURG	29th Jan., 1908
RHENANIA	26th Feb., 1908
HOHENSTAUFEN	25th March, 1908

[3]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING"

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1907. [1075]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
BETWEEN
HONGKONG, CALLEAO
ANDIQUIQUE VIA JAPAN PORTS
(KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).With liberty to call at HONOLULU and
SALINA CRUZ.
Steamers Tons To sail
KATHERINE PARK 6,000 TUESDAY,
24th inst., Noon.
KASATO MARU 6,000 Sometime in
March, 1908.Taking Freight and Passengers to other
Eastern and Western Coast ports of South
America in connection with Steamers of the
Pacific S. N. Co.
For further information as to Freight and
Passage, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1907. [15]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Suzerlet	6,232	Shotton	1908.
Kumari	6,232	Cowley	4th Jan.
Shawmut	6,606	E. V. Roberts	21st Feb.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.* The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation for
first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's
shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in
cold storage.PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED
STATES AND CANADA.For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1907. [12]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Sunday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every
evening (Sunday excepted).These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.
Meals \$1.25 each.The Company's Wharf is situated in front of
the New Western Market, opposite the old
Harbour Office.YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHID ON S.S. CO., LD.
No. 5, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. [16]NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE
AND PENAN.Having connection with Company's Mail
Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOGNANO and GENOA,
also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITER-
RANEAN, ADRIATIC, LIGURIAN and
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO.
(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,
VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"LEVANTO"

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 12th December, at Noon.
At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in
Victoria Dock.For further Particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1907. [555]FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE,
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR"

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst.,
at Noon.This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for Passengers, and is installed throughout
with Electric Light and carries a duly certified
Doctor.For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
H. K. 4th December, 1907. [1057]EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports,
and taking through Cargo to Adelaide,
New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM"

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as
above, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.The Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1907. [1066]

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the story of a discovery which, when
all nature, so to speak, is harnessed by the sci-
entific intellect, and the power of man, science
has indeed made great strides during the last
century, and among them no means least im-
portant—discoveries in medicine come first.

THERAPION.

This preparation (patented in all the most
important and reliable Medical Journals) is
produced, and has, we understand, been used in the
Continental Hospitals by Kerner, Kerner, Jolani,
Wegman, and others, the well-known German
medicinalist, and by all who are regarded as au-
thorities in such matters, including the celebrated
Lillienfeld, and Kerner, by whom it was some time
ago uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the
attention of those who require such a remedy we
think there is no doubt. From the times of Aristotle
downwards, a potent agent in the removal of
these diseases has been the famous philosopher's
stone, the object of search of some hopeful,
generous minds; and far beyond the mere power-
less and useless alchemy of the past, it is a dis-
covery of a remedy so potent as to rival the dis-
covery of the philosopher's stone in the past, and
in the other so effectively, speedily and safely
to remove the disease, that it is a discovery of
the knowledge of a second party, the poison of
acquired or inherited disease, all their potent
factors, and the most reliable remedy.

THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take the
place of, many of the discoveries of our day, about
which we have little hesitation and none have been
made, and the extensive and over-extended de-
mand that has been created for this medicine where-
ever it has been known, is a proof that it is a dis-
covery of a remedy so potent as to rival the dis-
covery of the philosopher's stone in the past, and
in the other so effectively, speedily and safely
to remove the disease, that it is a discovery of
the knowledge of a second party, the poison of
acquired or inherited disease, all their potent
factors, and the most reliable remedy.

Sold by all Chemists.

WEATHER-FORMANTS AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the
mast, in front of the Water Police Station at
Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters
of vessels leaving the port. They do not
necessarily imply that bad weather is expected
here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and a U.M. below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and a DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be more than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

Black Signal indicates that the centre is
believed to be less than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such
positions or are moving in such directions that
information regarding them is considered to
be of importance to the Colony or to ships
leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour
Office, H.M.S. "Tamar," Green Island Signal
Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected
that the wind may increase to full typhoon
force at any moment, the following Urgent
Signal will be made at the Water Police
Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS
OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same
time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibi-
ted from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water
Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office
Flagstaff, and H.M.S. "Tamar."

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green,
indicates that a typhoon is believed to be
situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green
indicates that a typhoon is believed to be
situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red,
indicates that the wind may be expected to
increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the
Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the
information conveyed by this signal being as-
sumed by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the
the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when
necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing
Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at
each of the following stations during the time
that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted
in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression
somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm
Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean
Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light-
houses.

F. G. Vioo,
Director.

Office.

The time of paying ordinary letters with a
extra fee of 10 cents intended to be despatched
by the English and French mails to Europe has
now been extended till noon.

A Mail will allow for:—

Singapore—Per *Leviathan*, 12th Dec., 11 A.M.
Haiphong—Per *Green*, 12th Dec., 11 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per *Leviathan*, 12th Dec., 11 A.M.
Singapore—Per *Titan*, 12th Dec., 1 P.M.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 12th Dec., 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Kun-
sang*, 12th Dec., 2 P.M.
Shanghai—Per *Hwangtung*, 12th Dec., 3 P.M.
Taigtau, Weihaiwei and Chefoo—Per *Ka-
shing*, 12th Dec., 3 P.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok—Per
Kameng, 12th Dec., 3 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Hal-
ding*, 12th Dec., 9 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per
Arakawa, 12th Dec., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 12th Dec., 1.15 P.M.
Manila—Per *Yamashiro*, 12th Dec., 3 P.M.
Shanghai—Per *Waikang*, 12th Dec., 3 P.M.
Cebu and Iloilo—Per *Katong*, 12th Dec.,
3 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday
Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Bris-
bane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zea-
land, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per
Titan, 12th Dec., 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Ataka*, 14th
Dec., 12 A.M.
Fuzhou, &c., India, via Tientsin—Per
Malla, 14th Dec., 11 A.M.
Manila—Per *Zoffra*, 14th Dec., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 14th Dec., 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per
Qiang, 14th Dec., 2 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Kiuhang*, 14th
Dec., 3 P.M.
Maula—Per *Tam*, 17th Dec., 3 P.M.
Fuzhou, &c., India, via Tientsin—Per
Prins Rezent Luitfold, 18th Dec., 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Victoria and Vancouver, (B.C.)—Per *Empress
of China*, 19th Dec., 3 P.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and
Macassar—Per *Typhoon*, 19th Dec., 3 P.M.
Manila—Per *Longgang*, 20th Dec., 3 P.M.
Manila—Per *Rubi*, 21st Dec., 11 A.M.
Shanghai—Per *Shaoxing*, 21st Dec., 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Hongkoku*,
24th Dec., 11 A.M.
Fuzhou, &c., India, via Tientsin—Per
Sachian, 25th Dec., 11 A.M.
Shanghai—Per *Yachow*, 27th Dec., 3 P.M.
Manila, Cimonhafen, Fr. Wilhelmshafen,
Heberlsheke, Matsui, Irishman, Sydney and
Melbourne—Per *Manila*, 28th Dec., 4 P.M.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

December 11th, 1907, a.m.

Wind	Direction	Force	Bar.	Th.	Hum.	Wind	Dir.	Force
Vind	west	7	1001	—	—	S	6	—
Nemuro	—	7	1001	—	—	W	2	—
Hakodate	—	—	1002	—	—	SW	4	—
Tokyo	—	—	1003	—	—	SW	2	—
Kobe	—	—	1003	—	—	W	2	—
Nagasaki	—	—	1011	—	—	N	2	—
Kagoshima	—	—	1008	—	—	S	4	—
Ushima	—	—	1004	—	—	N	0	—
Naha	—	—	1005	—	—	N	0	—
Shanghai	—	—	1001	—	—	SE	2	—
Amoy	—	—	1005	—	—	NW	5	—
Swatow	—	—	1005	—	—	NW	5	—
Chefoo	—	6	1005	34	90	—	—	—
Waihaiwei	—	9	1005	31	—	—	—	—
Hla Koo	—	6	1006	—	—	NE	5	—
Kukujiang	—	—	1006	43	74	NE	5	—
Shanghai	—	9	1011	41	67	NW	5	—
Guttsai Peak	—	—	1040	45	76	NW	6	—
Sharp Peak	—	—	1034	62	76	NE	6	—
Amoy	—	6	1005	13	65	NE	6	—
Swatow	—	—	1010	60	94	NE	2	—
Taichou	—	5	1005	25	—	N	6	—
Kobe	—	—	1003	—	—	N	6	—
Kanton	—	—	1001	—	—	N	10	—
Pescadore	—	—	1009	—	—	N	2	—
Canton	—	9	1005	34	58	70	NW	2
Hongkong	—	10	1005	65	48	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	—	—	1024	65	—	NW	4	—
Gap Rock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	—	1027	62	—	N	3	—
Hoihow	—	9	1005	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phullen	—	10	1005	32	63	NNE	6	—
Tourane	—	—	1021	73	—	NNE	3	—
C. St. James	—	—	9	89	77	—	—	—
Apariti	—	10	1005	10	81	70	N	—
Manila	—	10	1005	10	88	70	N	—
Legaspi	—	9	1005	—	—	NE	2	—
Hiloilo	—	—	—	—	—	NE	1	—
Heio	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	—
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	—
Lahuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[Continued from page 5]

the chair, backed with your approval, he may be persuaded to give us some other general views of the present situation. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I feel that in the inadequate way in which I have spoken to my toast I am open to certain charges, certainly the charge of omission, and possibly some charges of commission. In either case, your guests will have the opportunity of doing for me in another place, to which I am rather inclined to think some of us are rather willing to turn. I beg to propose the health of "Our Guests," coupled with the name of Sir Cyprian Bridge. (Cheers.)

The toast was again heartily drunk.

Sir Cyprian Bridge, G.C.B., who was cordially received, said that he had been asked at short notice to take the place of a much more distinguished person—(No no)—and that his remarks would be short, particularly as all must be as eager as he was himself to hear Dr. Morrison speak. He continued—I am sure the whole of your guests will be at one with me in saying that we thank you most heartily for your courteous hospitality—(hear, hear)—and we also thank you for the compliment you have paid us in proposing a special toast in our honour. (Hear, hear.) And the hospitality of the China Association, I may say from my own personal experience,—and I shall be backed up, I know, by my late colleague General Patton and many other guests here to-night—is but a reflection of the hospitality which was invariably extended to the officers and members of every branch of His Majesty's service outside the Far East, in the Colonies, and in treaty ports of China. On behalf of my fellow-guests, and my own I thank Sir Charles McDougall, the Chairman, and the whole of you gentlemen for your kindness and hospitality this evening. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. G. E. Morrison, who rose at the invitation of the Chairman, and in response to calls, said—I have to thank you for the compliment you have paid me including me for a second time among the guests whom you have honoured by inviting to your dinner, and I have to thank you for the encouragement you have given me and for the friendly approval of my work which you have expressed on more than one occasion at these annual gatherings. It is not without repitiation that I venture to stand here this evening, but since I came to England I have been struck with the scepticism that still seems to prevail as to the sincerity of the progressive movement in China, and I am glad to have an opportunity of saying that that feeling of scepticism I cannot find myself in accord. It is wise to be chary of our praise, but our prejudices frequently lead us to injustice. Not long ago an insurrection in Southern China was suppressed with great severity by a certain well-known viceroy. A native newspaper in Canton, hostile to the viceroy, gave vent to its hostility by publishing at this time a story alleging that on the occasion of the execution of a rebel leader, the viceroy, whose personal courage by the way has often been tested, had cut out the rebel's heart and drank some of his blood in the belief that the valour of the dead man would thereby be communicated to the living. A foreign minister in Peking, shocked by the story, telegraphed to a foreign official, who in geographical distance was stationed nearest to the city where the alleged barbarity was committed, and asked him if he could confirm the story. By return telegraph he received the reply "Can confirm." Some time later I met that official, and I asked him how he could so promptly confirm a story, seeing that as regards postal distance he was as far removed from the scene of the barbarity as London is from Siberia. He replied: "I had no hesitation in sending confirmation. I did not even inquire. It was just the sort of thing that the brute would do." (Laughter, and cheers.) We are too ready to believe these stories. We have too quickly forgotten the experiences of 1920, and those gruesome fictions of the fate of the besieged in Peking when I myself had the honour of being pictorially represented as being boiled in oil in the same caldron with his Excellency the Russian Minister. (Laughter.) There is, of course, much to condemn in China. Those of us who know how high are the administrative ideals both here and in America, who remember how unsuited we emerged from those embarrassing inquiries into expenditure following upon one of our recent wars—(laughter)—naturally condemn administrative methods in China which do not reach the height of our standards. (Laughter.) It is natural that we, the most superior of God's creatures—(laughter)—whose mission it is to pry into the internal affairs of less favoured countries, should condemn procedure in China which would never be tolerated in this country. It is natural, for example, that we should condemn the practice of purchasing rank, still so common in that Empire. Especially is it natural that such practice should be condemned by those nondescript capitalists of alien origin whose entry into their ranks is adding so greatly to the dignity and prestige of our hereditary aristocracy. (Laughter and cheers.) Just think for a moment how unjust we often are, not in our deeds, but in our criticism. England for the English and exclusion of foreign manufactures, Canada for the Canadians, Australia for the Australians are laudable and patriotic aspirations; but China for the Chinese, China to build her own railways, develop her own mines, take interest in the administration of her own maritime customs—these are manifestations of an anti-foreign and reactionary spirit which cannot be too severely reprobated. (Laughter.) There is much to blame in China, but there is more, far more to praise, and that real and substantial progress can be recorded in many directions that lead to greater national efficiency seems to me indisputable. The development of the national spirit rather than the provincial spirit, the awakening to a consciousness of nationality, the stimulation of military pride, the spread of Western learning, the rise in power of the native press, the reform, crude and imperfect as they, still necessary are in many branches of the administration, the attempt towards fusion of the two races into which the population is divided, the greater

efficiency of the army and the greater economy with which that efficiency is being obtained. All are features full of hope for the future. An English colonel, speaking quite recently on the Chinese army, said: "One of the maxims which, even to this day, forms part of the regulations of the Chinese army, is in these terms: You should diffuse in the camp of the enemy the most beautiful musical sounds in order to soften his heart!" It is preposterous nonsense of this kind, spoken by men who ought to know better, which perpetuates error about China. The army is still below the European standard, still below the standard that it will ultimately reach, but the training and the text-books used in the military colleges are as modern and up-to-date as our own. No feature of modern China is more striking than the growth of the native press. I believe there are no fewer than 200 newspapers published in China. Every capital city has its own daily press, and the courage and outspokenness which they display is worthy of all praise. Their leaders show steady development of political knowledge and insight. They publish the Reuters telegrams and messages from other agencies, so that thousands and tens of thousands of Chinese, who only a few years ago were ignorant of all foreign things, can now read daily of the progress and reforms in Europe—of piracy in the Black Sea—of mutiny and riots in the vine districts of France—of riots and incendiarism in Antwerp—of strike conflicts in Austria of bombs and insurrection in Russia—of unmentionable infamy in high circles in Berlin—and to come nearer home, of mob rule and bloodshed in Belfast, and of the ever-increasing difficulty of restoring order and tranquillity in Ireland. (Laughter.) Some of these papers also publish political cartoons, whose invention and ingenuity compare not unfavourably with similar cartoons which have done service in English elections. (Laughter.) A healthy public opinion is being created by these papers. It is worthy of note how unanimously they support the government in its effort to suppress the opium evil. It is too early to dogmatise, but I venture to express the opinion that the effort already made to give effect to the Imperial decree against opium and the worth of the anti-opium movement in China are both hopeful and encouraging. Encouraging, too, in a high degree is the spread of Western education. Schools and colleges are multiplying all over the country. Noteworthy, too, is the spread of English—correct English, not pidgin English—and remarkable is the ever-increasing numbers of students who are being educated in Europe and America. There are some 430 students in America. The traveller in China is constantly meeting with officials and merchants who have never been out of China, who will tell with pride of the success of their sons in the honour schools of Yale and Harvard. Nearly every Chinese educated abroad who can afford to do so is sending his sons abroad to enjoy similar advantages. The Governor of Mukden has 19 members of his family, now receiving education in foreign countries, and so instances could be multiplied indefinitely. And it is because of this movement along Western lines, because of this praiseworthy attempt of China to educate her sons in every province and to move the degree of ignorance which has been the source of nearly all her conflicts with the West, that many of us are asking ourselves whether it is wise and politic to keep the sore rankling in North China and retain there on Chinese soil that force of British troops, that English regiment and Indian regiment, as a perpetual reminder of the sin which China committed seven years ago, but which she has sincerely done her best to expiate. America long since removed her troops from Tientsin, and sustained no loss of prestige in so doing. Gentlemen, the ro is no need in this gathering to speak words of sympathy with the Chinese. Most of us have lived among the Chinese and the longer we live among them the more reluctant we are to leave them, but the more we appreciate their sterling qualities, their domestic and family virtues, the more charitably we regard their national idiosyncrasies. Sporadic disturbances may occur in that Empire, which is larger than Europe, but nothing can now stay the progress of the people. Their progress during the past five years is one of the most surprising and agreeable phenomena of recent history. Nowhere can that progress receive, nowhere I am sure will that progress continue to receive, more sympathy and encouragement than from the members of the China Association. (Loud cheers.)

"THE CHAIRMAN."

Mr. Murray Stewart then rose to submit the toast of "The Chairman." He said:—Gentlemen,—It is my privilege to-night to propose the toast of our President. (Loud cheers.) That privilege has been conferred upon me, I take it, as a representative of the Hongkong Committee. Speaking, therefore, as a working member of an overseas working party, I am glad of this opportunity of testifying to the value of the great example afforded by Mr. Gaudry's unconquerable pluck and indomitable energy. (Hear, hear.) Energy is infectious; so is courage. The contagion of his activities spreads even to us who dwell in the uttermost parts of the earth. From there we regard him with that admiration which no one can withhold from a first-class fighting man. We admire his tenacity of purpose, his pugnacity in attack, hisadroitness, his address. We think of him with pride as the spirited leader of our hopes—most admired when these seem most forlorn. We view him as our doughty champion. (Cheers.) In another aspect, his personality powerfully appeals. He always lends us a sympathetic ear. To realise the influence which he thus exercises it is necessary to appreciate the difficulties which beset the work of the Association abroad. Chief among these I conceive to be the difficulty of making ourselves understood at home. This trouble is not peculiar to us, or to our position in China; it arises in every corner of the world where Englishmen fight their corner. In our case it is for us to represent our immediate interests with emphasis and precision, to bring out forcibly their local value. It is for the

men at the centre to estimate their local interests at their imperial value. Now, in our over-sea advocacy we are often suspected of holding only the narrow local view. When this happens to us we are apt to suffer from a rankling sense of injustice which tends to reduce us to resentful silence. Therefore as far as the over-sea activities of this Association are concerned, it is fortunate that the President should have created widely the impression that he realises our standpoint; that he appreciates our difficulties—in a word, that he *understands*. He has done this far, aly through the charm of his private correspondence. The value and the volume of the work that he has thus carried out is, perhaps, not known to ordinary members. But those who have been working members themselves know it, and I, as one of them, know how inspiring it is. In this matter Mr. Gupdry has not had his due meed of praise, and I wish to draw attention to that fact. Just as, in the august sphere of diplomacy, it is not the official document, with the big seal attached, that controls the world; it is the secret despatch, the personal meeting, the opportunist suggestion; so in our humble sphere of activity, it is not the stilted typewritten letter but the intimate private note that keeps alive that sense of touch without which the bonds of our common life become attenuated. Thus, both as a leader and as a listener, Mr. Gupdry's very distinct personality operates as an antidote to inertia and as a binding force. We have further reason to be grateful to him for his private efforts in the public Press to educate home opinion in the direction of removing the main misunderstanding in this country concerning Englishmen in China. (Cheers.) We are supposed to be diseased by our prejudices from appreciating the complexity of the situation created by the show and painful entrance of the world's oldest Empire into the common life of the new nations who have embraced science. No man who has a thought beyond his daily bread could conceivably live and move and have his being on the confines of China without realising, to some extent, the perplexities of her new problems and of ours in dealing with her. No one who has any elasticity of mind or a spark of imagination could possibly maintain the attitude of which complaint is made by Englishmen against Englishmen. It is the same sort of charge that is levelled, almost to distraction, at Englishmen in India, in Egypt—anywhere abroad in Oriental countries. Complaint is made that we lack sympathy with China's legitimate aspirations. That, in general, I deny. (Cheers.) In particular I deny that the work of this Association abroad is carried on in any spirit of hostility to those aspirations. When we take a stand that seems to suggest it, we do so believing that the aspirants have gone astray out of the path of true reform. The cause of true reform is manifestly ours. (Cheers.) Our advocacy of the maintenance of our rights does not, in any way, conflict with that idea. Again, when we advocate energetic diplomatic action in support of those rights, we would have it believed that we are not blind to the possibilities of larger issues rendering it inexpedient. In brief, though we are citizens of Hongkong or sojourners in Shanghai, or Tientsin, or elsewhere in those far regions, we are also sons of Empire—(cheers)—not of the Jingo conception—not of the idea of a colossal rigid State mechanism but sons of the great Commonwealth of Greater Britain—that wondrously fashioned, deeply intricate, but intensely vital, political organism of, which every group of Englishmen in any country forms a part—the safe guidance of whose destinies, through the perilous seas that lie ahead supplies surely the most fascinating perplexing problem that has ever faced statecraft. There is, perhaps, no place from where thoughts like these are more apt to strike upon the imagination than from our standpoint on the Hongkong peak. From there we constantly direct our gaze into the mists that drift over the great Chinese Common which lies outstretched at our feet. We observe it in all weathers. We have watched it under changing skies. We have witnessed the pass go over it of three great political typhoons. We have seen it buffet each one in the familiar aspect of a huge Slough of Despond. Time and again we have essayed the passage through. Time and again we have tumbled in among the croaking frogs. And though we have struggled out on the other side, we do not forget how the pathway tends to double back to Doubting Castle. We are familiar with every aspect of that Grim Keep. We know that it is as difficult to lose sight of as a great mountain. These are the visions of our despondent moods. But we do not really respond. We look forward hope fully to a time when the mists shall roll away, revealing a shining vision of settled weather; a vision of peace, progress and prosperity throughout the whole wide land. Towards that progress and that prosperity our hopes are set, and in acknowledgment of his services in their furtherance, I give you the toast, gentlemen, "Our President!" (Loud cheers.)

A hearty reception having been given to the toast.

The Chairman, who was again warmly greeted on rising to respond, said: I hardly know how to thank Mr. Murray Stewart sufficiently for the very kind terms in which he has proposed, and you gentlemen, for your very cordial reception of the toast. It was glad to hear him touch upon one of two points in Dr. Morrison's interesting speech which seemed to me liable to misconception. I had purposed, myself, to deprecate any possible supposition that the Association or its members were unsympathetic towards the aspirations of the Chinese for progress and reform. (Cries, hear.) What we criticise is the displacement of effort implied in attempted encroachment of established institutions like the I. M. Customs and the Foreign Settlements at Shanghai, which should serve as models, while existing abuses remain untouched. (Applause.) But it is too late to enter into the question this evening, and I will only remark that the presence and active participation in the proceedings of men like Sir Charles Dudgeon

geon and Mr. Murray Stewart (the one representing Shanghai and the other Hongkong) is typical of the way the strength of the Association is maintained. (Cheers.) We have at home as yet not fossils who have lost touch during residence in England with the course of events in the Far East. Our muster roll is refreshed, constantly, by members returning from abroad, while our committee is similarly recruited by the addition every year of some member or members (like Sir C. Dudgeon, for instance, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Gephom Stewart) just returned from the East, who bring in up-to-date knowledge and fresh blood. Once more, gentlemen, I thank you. (Applause.)—*L. & C. Express.*

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Stella, Br. trans. r. 445, G. H. Watkins, R.N.R. 10th Dec., Southampton 1st Oct.
Luchs, Ger. gunboat, Hoelken, 10th Dec., Shanghai 6th Dec.
Rio Lima, Portuguese gunboat, 60, Pedro, 11th Dec.,—from Macao.
Kwangtai, Ch. s.s. 1,546, Wm. H. Lunt, 10th Dec., Shanghai 6th Dec., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Kwells, Br. s.s. 1,107, Harde, 10th Dec., Chinkiang 6th Dec., Gen.—R. & S.
Hatching, Br. s.s. 1,267 A. E. Hodgins, 11th Dec., Foonchow 7th Dec., Amoy 9th, and Swatow 10th Dec.,—D. I. & Co.
Canton, Swed. s.s. 2,80, Nordfoll, 11th Dec.,—Japan via Shanghai 7th Dec., Gen.—M. & Co.
Hansang, Br. s.s. 1,356, S. Wilda, 11th Dec.,—Canton 10th Dec., Gen.—I. M. & Co.
Hanyang, Br. s.s. 1,207, H. Townbridge, 11th Dec.,—Canton 10th Dec., Gen.—R. & S.
Geehuen, Br. s.s. 1,142, Sidford, 11th Dec.,—Shanghai 6th Dec., Gen.—J. J., M. & Co.
Signal, Ger. s.s. 907, G. Schlaikier, 11th Dec.,—Singapore and Hoihow 9th Dec., Gen.—J. & Co.
Jovim Maru, Jap. s.s. 772, H. S. Smith, 11th Dec.,—Swatow 10th Dec., Gen.—O. S. K.
Kaifong, Br. s.s. 984, Mathias, 11th Dec.,—Hilo 6th Dec., Ballast.—B. & S.

Clearances at the Harbour.

Dagoy, for Haiphong.
Kwells, for Canton.
Kwells, for Canton.
Wenchow, for Amoy.
Ywma, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Neumucken, for Kobe.
Canton, for Saigon.

Departures.

Dec. 11.
Derwent, for Shanghai.
Hakato Maru, for Sourabaya.
Plym, for Hongay.
Nanchang, for Ningpo.
Silefin, for Singapore.
Fukuh Maru, for Swatow.
Yundala, for Shanghai.
Kiatong, for Canton.
Kiatong, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.

Per Canton, from Shanghai—Mr. E. Hyblom.
Per Hatching, from Coast Ports—Miss Pridd, Mrs. Mallon, Rev. Jos. Espina, and 10 Chinese.
Per Stella, for Hongkong from Southampton—Lieut. and Quater-Master Benson, Col. Marlin, Major MacDonald, Major and Mrs. Loga, Lieut. Filroy, Chapman, Thicknesse, Major Linder, Assist.-Account Walbrook, Lieut. Sha-nou, Rivers Moore, Woo-hoo, Lieut. and Mrs. Coker, Mrs. and Masters Walker, Miss Sharrock, Capt. and Mrs. Murray, Masters Murray (2), Lt.-Col., Mrs. and Miss Lambert, Capt. and Mrs. 3 Misses Baker, Miss and Master Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Miss Brown, Masters Brown (3), Capt. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Masters Hutchinson (3), Lieut. Mrs. and Miss Glenon, Rev. and Mrs. Ennis, Major and Mrs. Fisher, Sergt.-Major Lyle and Campbell, Supr. Clerks Jarrett and Jolley, Sergt.-Major S. Q.-M. S. Logan, Sergt.-Major, Mrs. and Misses Hooper, Master Hooper, Sub-Comdr. and 3 Misses Smith, Cdr. Foreman, Mrs. and Master Goulding, Miss Mylee, Q.-M. S. Rollinson, Mr. Gr. and Mrs. Wicka, Mr. Gr. and Mrs. Tompkins, Masters Tompkins (2), Qr.-M. S. Slim, Capt. Baker's servant, Capt. Murray's servant, and Mrs. Walker's servant.
From Gibraltar—Capt. and Mrs. Berr, 2 Masters Berr and female servant.
From Malacca—Sergt.-Major Waezer.
From Colombo—Capt. J. L. Jones, Major and Mrs. Fisher, Sergt.-Major Lyle and Campbell, Lieut. Allen, Mrs. Burton, child and nurse, Lieut.-Col. Kent, Lieut. Paget, Hamley, Capt. Duping, Sergt. Lieut. and Miss Fowler, Messrs. W. J. Hartling, J. Dyer and F. Laidcaux.
Per Kwangtaik, from Shanghai—52 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per Palmyra, for Saigon—Messrs. Charles Hardouin, A. Bataillard, G. Vogler, Lucua Savary and P. Lumovich. For Singapore—Mr. John Audley, E. D. Van Walree, David Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fair, and Mr. Mochiji. For Bombay—Mr. and Madame T. T. For Marseille—Messrs. J. Hillis E. Bursley, N. H. Baines, Miss Baines, Messrs. B. F. Madon and R. Whyte.
Per Armand Dikie, for Shanghai—Messrs. Runkard Rohdahn, W. Peel, A. Ragassis and Bickel. For Yokohama—Rev. P. Jossou.
Per Alfi Maru, for Seattle, &c.—Messrs. J. Lowe, Hoffmann, Mrs. and Miss. Mancell, Sister Nois, Messrs. K. Konagel, Messrs. Hasmaki, Inouye, B. Sasase, Julien and Sproyolons.
Per Hitaki Maru, for London, &c.—Mr. K. Kawachi, Master McIlraith, Misses J. Moule, R. Onyons, Toller, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Markel, Mr. Anderson, Dr. Markel, Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Messrs. Melbourn, James Radford, A. Kawashima, S. Yamaguchi, Mr. and Mr. Rollinson, Messrs. K. Habuka, Marchioness Yamanouchi, Yokoyama, Mr. and Mrs. Tocher and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Matuda and child, Messrs. Haskimoto, T. Sato, Walle, E. J. Lawrence, Jerome, H. G. Spradling, Aga Abdool, K. H. Desai, K. Rejthorull, T. W. Mohanti, Mr. L. Williams and infant, Mrs. Verschuere and child, Master Williams, Messrs. D. Block, R. R. Richmond, Neils Nelson, J. P. Little, Mrs. R. Ford, Messrs. Verschuere, R. W. Simpson and F. Jackson.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Kailong*, from Hilo—Fresh monsoon, fine weather, moderate sea.
Str. *Kwells*, from Chinkiang—Strong N.E. monsoon, fine weather and clear.
Str. *Kwangtaik*, from Shanghai—Fresh N.E. monsoon and following sea to Breaker Point, breeze light and sea weather.

STANBRO,

<p>Dec. 31, 1895.</p> <p>Arratoon Apar, Br. s.s., 2091, A. Steward, 10th Dec.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 4th Dec, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Asia, Br. s.s., 14975, Harry Gunkroper, 6th Dec.—San Francisco 8th Nov, Honolulu 15th, Yokohama 20th, Kobe 20th, Nagasaki 1st Dec., and Shanghai 4th, Mails and Gen.—O. & O. S. S. Co.</p> <p>Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1344, F. Sembill, 6th Dec.—Sandakan 30th Nov, Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.</p> <p>Dagbong, Nor. s.s., 883, O. Abrahamson, 9th Dec.—Halphong 7th Dec, Gen.—Aagaard-Thoresen & Co.</p> <p>Drafer, Nor. s.s., 1103, J. Ring, 5th Dec.—Bangkok 24th Nov, Gen.—N. Y. K.</p> <p>Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3046, R. Archibald, R.M.S., 10th Nov.—Vancouver, B.C., 22nd Oct., and Shanghai 17th Nov, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.</p> <p>Glenesk, Br. s.s., 2374, J. Rafferty, 30th Nov.—Salina Cruz 16th Nov, Ballast.—C. M. S. S. Co.</p> <p>Hupoh, Br. s.s., 1205, H. Mathias, 10th Dec.—Haiphong and Holbow 8th Dec, Gen.—B. & S.</p> <p>Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 633, Hentzen, 8th Dec.—Holbow 7th Dec, Gen.—J. & S.</p> <p>Kashih, Br. s.s., 1153, T. W. Pickhard, 9th Dec.—Hilo 5th Dec, Gen.—B. & S.</p> <p>Keong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1115, J. Köhler, 6th Dec.—Bangkok 21st Dec, Rice.—B. & S.</p> <p>Kuimsang, Br. s.s., 2078, E. J. Buller, 3rd Dec.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 26th Nov, Gen.—J. M. & Co.</p> <p>Laertes, Br. s.s., 1340, J. B. Jackson, 4th Dec.—Saigon 27th Nov, Rice and Meal.—W. Fat Sing.</p> <p>Levanio, Ital. s.s., 2281, Belsito, 8th Dec.—Bombay 27th Nov, and Singapore 2nd Dec, Gen.—C. & Co.</p> <p>Mandanan Maru, Jap. s.s., 4541, P. Hallstrom, 26th Nov.—Japan 31st Nov., Coal.—M. H. K.</p> <p>Mercedes, Br. s.s., 3, 30, J. S. McGregor, 21st Sept.—Weihaiwei 16th Sept, Ballast.—Admiralty.</p> <p>Onsang, Br. s.s., 1787, R. Cox, 9th Dec.—Java 21st Nov, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.</p> <p>Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1018, F. Wenzel, 9th Dec.—Bangkok 29th Nov, Gen.—B. & S.</p> <p>Pataai, Ger. s.s., 1026, W. Hubner, 10th Dec.—Europe via Bangkok 27th Nov, Rice and Gen.—Order.</p> <p>Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1373, C. Wolff, 7th Dec.—Bangkok 27th Nov, Rice.—B. & S.</p> <p>Samsen, Ger. s.s., 993, F. Schmitt, 8th Dec.—Bangkok 22nd Nov, Gen.—B. & S.</p> <p>Sandown, Br. s.s., 2466, A. L. Paterson, 4th Dec.—Mojit 2nd Nov, Ballast.—D. & Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1054, J. A. Martin, 28th Nov.—Saigon 22nd Nov, Rice.—Chinese.</p> <p>Tatsu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1048, H. Terumine, 30th Nov.—Kobe 20th Nov, and Mojit 25th Nov, Coal and Gen.—Wallem & Co.</p> <p>Tifan, Br. s.s., 5720, B. Day, 2nd Dec.—from Tacoma, Fla.—B. & S.</p> <p>Victoria, Swed. s.s., 989, J. A. Heilberg, 4th Dec.—Pihalongan and Samarang, 21st Nov, Sugar and Cotton.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.</p> <p>Woodlitch, Br. s.s., 1841, A. Stoker, 13th Nov.—Mojit 8th Nov, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1629, A. Fraser, 9th Dec.—Manila 7th Dec, Hemp and Sugar.—S. T. & Co.</p>			
<p>SAILING VESSEL.</p> <p>Lawhill, Br. 4-masted bark, 1, 5, 28th Aug., from New York, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.</p>			
<p>Steamers Expected.</p>			
Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Delhi	Singapore.	P. & O. Co	Dec. 1
Yoshiro Maru	Mojit	N. Y. K.	Dec. 1
Sado Maru	Singapore.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 1
Mongolia	Japan	P. M. Co	Dec. 1
Benlarig	Singapore	L. & Co	Dec. 1
Manila	Ydney	M. & Co	Dec. 1
Iyo Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	Dec. 1
Emp. of India	India	C. P. R. Co	Dec. 1
E. F. Friedrich	Colombo	M. & Co	Dec. 1
P. R. Lutpold	Japan	M. & Co	Dec. 1
Yotorofu Maru	Singapore	B. & S.	Dec. 1
Tijiliwang	M. J.	I. C. J. L.	Dec. 1
Taiyuan	Sydney	B. & S.	Dec. 1
Fooksang	Ca cuta	J. M. & Co	Dec. 2

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Delhi	Singapore.	P. & O Co	Dec. 1
Yeboshi Maru	Molj	V. Y. K.	Dec. 1
Sado Maru	Singapore.	V. Y. K.	Dec. 1
Mongolia	Japan	P. M. Co	Dec. 1
Benlarig	Singapore.	L. & Co	Dec. 1
Manila	Sydney	V. & Co	Dec. 1
lyo Maru	Japan	V. Y. K.	Dec. 1
Emp. of India	Japan	C. P. R. Co	Dec. 1
P. E. Friedrich	Colombo	M. & Co	Dec. 1
P. R. I. utpold	Japan	M. & Co	Dec. 1
Yetorofu Maru	Singapore	h. & S.	Dec. 1
Tijiwong	M. J.	I. C. J. L.	Dec. 1
Taiyuan	Sydney	h. & S.	Dec. 1
Fooksang	Ca cutta	J. M. & Co	Dec. 2

LOCK RPT 11:58

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.			
Neil McLeod	at	Lowry Dock	
Germania	"	"	"
Woolwich	"	"	"
Empress of China ..	"	"	"
H.M.S. Alacrity	"	"	"
Taiwan	"	"	"
China	"	"	"

The Ships Passed Canals

[illegible]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	80,000	\$185	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,797,167	\$1.15/- for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2 1/2 3/16 = \$16.04	\$710 buyers \$710 buyers new issue London 188
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$12,731	\$71,253	£2 (London 3/8 for 1907)	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	1250	\$30	\$1,500,000	none	\$20 for 1906	8 % \$250
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,500,000	Tls. 254,474	Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906 = Tls. 2.65	6 % Tls. 89 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	1250	\$100	\$3,000,000	\$1,460,400	Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of 13/- for 1906	5 1/2 % \$785 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,500,000	\$394,520	\$1 for year ending 31.12. 5	8 % \$150 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,500,000	\$362,980	\$1 and bonus \$2 for 1905	8 1/2 % 192 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 % \$322
SHIPPING.							
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 % \$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 % \$38 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	6 1/2 % \$33 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,500,000	£3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2 1/2 = \$1.14 per share	3 1/2 % \$40 sellers \$28 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 12 for account 1907	12 1/2 % Tls. 44 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,500,000	\$172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907)	4 1/2 % Tls. 50 sellers 43/- buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,500,000	1137	\$1.00 for year ending 30.6.1907	4 1/2 % \$21 buyers \$108 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 10	Tls. 108,000	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 % Tls. 48 buyers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	19,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 % \$100
Luzon-Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	5 % \$10 buyers Tls. 80 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	none	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 151 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,500,000	\$11,356	Interim of 1/- for 1907	38 1/2 %
Fraser Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,500,000	\$11,356	Interim of 1/- for 1907	38 1/2 %
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fehwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$64,124	\$10,535	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	12 1/2 % \$14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 % 165
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 1/2 % \$97 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	57,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4 1/2 % Tls. 73 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	9 % Tls. 108 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 1st 12 months ending 30.6.07	6 1/2 % Tls. 102
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000	\$10,908	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 % Tls. 22 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$10,000	\$19,178	\$1.50 for 1906	13 % \$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	\$10,925	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 % 1100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	\$56,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 % 395
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 % \$104
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	7,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 % \$55 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 100 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 % Tls. 48 buyers
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.10.1906	20 1/2 % Tls. 48 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$14,369	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 1/2 % \$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8 %)	... Tls. 50 sellers
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,450	Tls. 8 for 1906	... Tls. 70 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	... Tls. 280 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,299	\$638	1/5 per share for 1906	9 % 161
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,908	\$1 for 1905	... \$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	... \$10 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	... Tls. 61 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$125,000	60 cents for year ending 30.6.06	... 16
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$115,000	80 cents for 1906	8 1/2 % 39 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$10,000	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	8 % \$161 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 % \$21
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 % \$21 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,953	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 % \$15 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$105,000	\$4,361	Interim of \$4 for 1 year ending June 30th '07	9 1/2 % \$240
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$4,311	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 % \$25
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 10,374	Third interim of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 22 1/2 for a/c 1907	8 1/2 % Tls. 355 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,655	\$1 per share for period from 10th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07	8 % \$13 sales
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	... \$5 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 107 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	... Tls. 45 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,323	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	... Tls. 65 sellers
Shanghai Paper and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 7,843	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	9 % Tls. 113 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old)	... Tls. 335 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	none	Dr. \$41,934	Interim of 1 1/3 for account 1907 (new)	... \$15 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$478	None	... \$11
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. \$15,395	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 % Tls. 97
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	... \$10 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$349	First year	... \$5 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	\$35,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 P. ord. shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	8 % \$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	7 % \$5 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	141	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	... \$5 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Halls.

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J. MILLET, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1907. (16)

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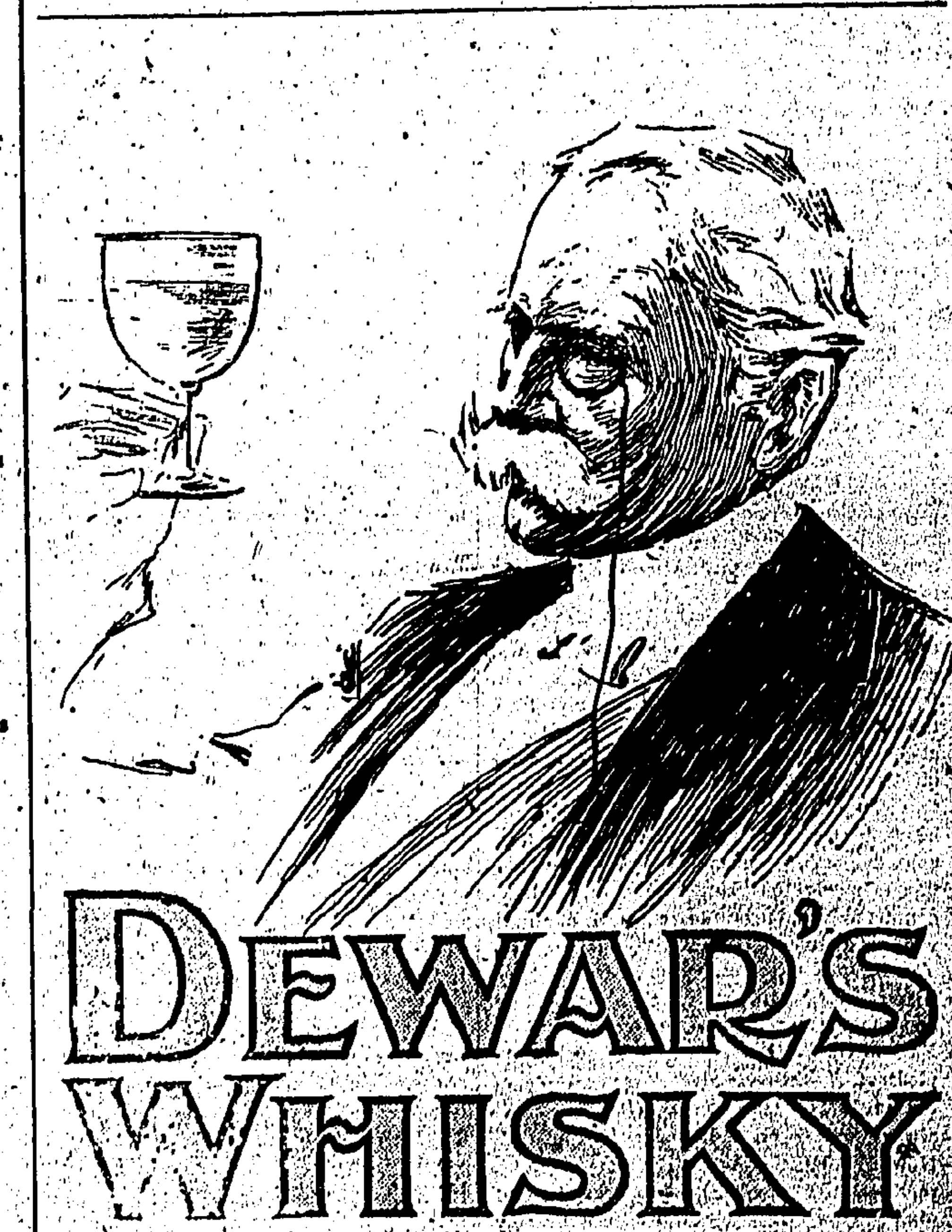
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